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Genoua, March 31. *N. S.*

THE *French* Recruits which were lately landed on this Coaſt are marching towards *Milan*. Our laſt Advices from the Armies in *Lombardy* ſay, a Body of Imperial Forces had been engaged with a Body of *French* near *Final* in the *Modeneze*, and defeated them, having killed about 2000 of the Enemy on the ſpot.

Vienna, April 4. Our Letters from *Bavaria* bring an Account, of that Elector's being marched with his Army againſt the Count *de Styrum*, having left only two Regiments of Foot in *Scharding*, and two Battalions, with 1000 Horſe, to guard his Bridge at *Vilſhoven*; That Lieutenant-General *Schuleinberg* had rallied the Imperial and *Saxon* Horſe which was ſcattered in the late Action of *Tſchubirn*, whereof, as appears by the Muſter-Rolls, not above 500 are miſſing, and on the 24th was marching once more from *Beyerbach* into the Enemy's Country, by the way of *Raab*, *Teuſtenbach* and *Tauffkirchen*, leaving the River *Braun* on the left hand; And that the Count *de Schlick* was at *Paſſau*, putting that Place into a Poſture of Defence.

Zurich, April 4. On the 22d of the laſt Month an Expreſs from the *French* Court arrived at *Strasbourg*, upon receipt whereof the Marſhal *de Villars* immediately called together a Council of War, which ſate ſeveral hours: At their riſing, Orders were given to bake 20000 Rations of Bread, and ſeveral Tuns of Biſcuit; to make all the Carriages for the Bagage, *&c.* narrower, the better to paſs through ſtraight Ways; and that the Guides who underſtand the *Black Foreſt* ſhould be in a readineſs: And the *French* Troops which were going into Quarters of Refreſhment were countermanded, and are all in motion, with intent, as is moſt probable, and given out by themſelves, to endeavour a Junction with the Elector of *Bavaria*. They are encumbered with great Stores of Ammunition, Bread and Proviſions, which they are obliged to take with them, by reaſon that they muſt march 10 or 12 days before they can reach a Country that will afford them Neceſſaries. The beſt Advices ſay, That this Army, though it is given out to be above 30000 ſtrong, is but in an ill Condition, having ſuffered very much before *Kehl*; their Horſe is not remounted, and their Battalions are thin and ſickly. The Marquis *de Roſelle* came to *Hunningen* 4 days ago, where he has got together a Body of 8000 Men, and ſeems to threaten *Fribourg* with a Siege, but he is not yet marched.

Ratisbonne, April 5. The Aſſurance given by the Diet on the 26th of *March*, That no Troops whatſoever ſhould be allowed to enter or paſs through this Town, not having ſatisfied the Elector of *Bavaria*, Monſieur *Zundte*, his Miniſter, on the 30th and 31ſt made great Inſtances, That a new one ſhould be drawn up, in more expreſs Terms, and formal Notice thereof ſent to the States of *Franconia*, to their Generals, and Count *Styrum*: Whereupon the Diet on the 2d Inſtant made a Concluſion, wherein they complied with the Elector's Demand as far as they were empowered to do, promiſing to entreat Count *Styrum*, and the other Generals, not to act contrary to it, till the Emperor's Approbation ſhould arrive, and deſiring, That ſince they could go no farther, his Electoral Highneſs would give them Paſſes to retire in the mean time to ſome other Place. The *French* and *Bavarians* having on ſeveral Occaſions endeavoured to prepoſſeſs their Subjects, that the preſent War is a War of Religion, and that therefore they are bound in Conſcience to contribute largely to it; the Diet has alſo made a Concluſion to aſſert the contrary, and declare it to be a common War of the Empire, againſt the Exorbitant Power of *France*, and have ordered it to be printed. The Elector of *Bavaria*'s Army being advanced on the 25th of *March* towards the River *Vils*, as we mentioned in our laſt, General *Styrum* broke up from *Newmark*, and the ſame evening cantoned on that ſide of the River; and the *Bavarians* having laid a ſmall Detachment in *Schmidmill*, there happened ſome Skirmiſhes in that Place, as alſo the next morning at a Town which has a little lower, called *Emhoff*, where the brave Prince of *Anſpach* was unfortunately killed, and the young Margrave of *Bareith* was in great danger: Great Numbers of wounded *Bavarians* have ſince theſe Actions been brought to *Thonauſtauff*, *Statamhoff*, and *Stranbing*; but we have yet no Particulars of theſe Actions, no Letters from the Imperial Army being yet come in. On the 29th Count *Styrum* was obliged, by the ſcarcity of Forage, to return towards *Newmark*; and on the firſt Inſtant the Elector followed, and took his Quarters at *Hochberg*; but laſt night he returned to *Schmidmill*, and is now marching towards this Place, having received Advice, that the Count *de Schlick* having routed the Forces which he had left to guard the Avenues of the Wood and the Redoubts near *Paſſau*, was again entred into *Bavaria* at *Furſtenzell*, whereof we received the Confirmation this morning, with an Account, that *Vilſhofen* has already ſurrendered to the Imperialiſts. At *Statamhoff*, over-againſt this Town, the Elector has prepared a great number of Boats and Floats of Wood, to tranſport his Troops and his Artillery and Bagage againſt the Count *de Schlick*; and his Miniſter Monſieur *Zundte* has this morning declared to the Diet, That he is not contented with their laſt Concluſion; ſo that it is not believed they will be forced to remove from hence. The Diet met this day, in order to come to a Reſolution therein, and have given in a Declaration to Monſieur *Zundte*, That they cannot comply with his Demands; and the Elector being to lie this night at *Thonauſtauff* or *Weicks*, which laſt Place is over-againſt this Town, we ſhall probably know by to morrow what he deſigns farther.

Francfort, April 12. Prince Lewis of Baden having received Advice, That the French had paſſed the Rhine in three places, in order to attempt a Junction with the Bavarians, has lately held a Council of War at Raſtat; ſince which he has viſited his Lines at Biel and Stolhofen, has ſent a Reinforcement of ſeveral Regiments of Horſe and Foot to Count Proſper of Furſtemberg, who commands the Forces employed to guard the Paſſes of the Black Foreſt, and is taking all the neceſſary Precautions for diſappointing the Deſigns of the Enemy. We juſt now receive Advice, That the Elector of Bavaria has ſeized on the Town of Ratisbonne, where the Imperial Diet is aſſembled, and has put two Battalions of Foot into that Place. His Pretence is the Emperor's not having ratified the Concluſion of the Diet about the Neutrality of that Place, and he declares that he is ready to withdraw his Forces, as ſoon as the Emperor gives him ſufficient Security that he will do his part towards its being exactly obſerved.

Nimeguen, April 10. His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* came hither laſt night from the *Hague*, and met General *Coehoorn*, who was arrived ſome hours before from *Zealand*. This morning the Magiſtrates of this City came in a Body to compliment his Grace, and wiſh him a ſucceſsful Campaign. Monſieur *de Lottum*, General of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Forces, came this afternoon to wait on his Grace from *Wezel*, and returns thither to morrow.

Maſtrickt, April 14. On the 11th Inſtant the Duke of *Marlborough* came from *Nimeguen* to *Venlo*; the next day his Grace paſſed through *Ruremonde* and *Stevenſwert* to *Maſeyck*, and from thence to this Place. His Grace was received in all theſe Towns with great Marks of Reſpect, the Gariſons being drawn out, and the Cannon being diſcharged. His Grace went the 14th in the morning to *Liege*, to viſit the Gariſon, and confer with the Count *de Zinzendorf*, and returned hither at night, and intends to go from hence on the 18th for *Cologne*, in order to be before *Bon* by the 21ſt. We hear nothing of the Motion of any *French* Troops in theſe Parts. The States General's Forces are marching to form a Camp near this Place, and the *Engliſh* will follow in a few days.

Paris, April 13. The Marſhal de Villars has repreſented to the French King, as well by the Major-General Treſſemane, as by Letters, the great Danger and Inconveniencies of attempting a Junction with the Elector of Bavaria, yet the ſaid Major-General was ſent back

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